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Letter dated 30 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the first draft of the national report of Kuwait on progress towards the achievement of the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, prepared for the annual ministerial review to be held during the high-level segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Council, under item 5 (c) of the provisional agenda.

(*Signed*) Mansour **Alotaibi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* E/2014/1/Rev.1, annex II.

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Annex to the letter dated 30 April 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council

[Original: Arabic]

Summary

As one of the 189 signatories of the Millennium Declaration, Kuwait is committed to achieving the Millennium Development Goals for its citizens. It is equally committed to effectively assisting the development efforts of other countries by providing official development assistance (ODA), which amounted to 1.32 per cent of gross national income (GNI) for 2011-2012, thereby exceeding the threshold of 0.7 per cent established in the development goal on partnership for development.

Kuwait's development path is a unique one; as such, not all Millennium Development Goal indicators and projected rates of change necessarily apply to it. The analysis presented in this report reflects as best as possible the progress made towards the attainment of those goals and their respective indicators in view of the Kuwaiti experience. Kuwait has made significant progress towards achieving the Millennium Development goals and targets, reaching nearly 100 per cent on some targets and indicators. It is therefore committed to moving forward on its path to fulfilling the remaining development targets and indicators.

With regard to Millennium Development Goal 1, no cases of extreme poverty and hunger have been recorded in Kuwait. In 2011, only 0.33 per cent of the population earned less than $1.25 a day. At $27 (7.7 Kuwaiti dinars) a day, daily household consumption exceeded the rate established by the World Bank, which ranges from $1.25 to $2 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day. From 2005 to 2012, average per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was three times the global average and four times the average for Arab countries for the same period. Since 2001, the proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption has been steadily declining and, by 2012, no person was below that level. Moreover, the proportion of underweight children has not exceeded 1.7 per cent since 2009; it clear that this problem is no longer an obstacle to the country's development.

Kuwait has made outstanding progress on Millennium Development Goal 2. In 2012, some 97 per cent of Kuwaiti children of both sexes were enrolled in primary school. That same year, 98.3 per cent of children completed the primary level of education. Since 1999, Kuwait has closed the gender gap in education. Primary, secondary and post-secondary school enrolment rates for Kuwaiti girls have exceeded those of boys; in 2012, some 97.2 per cent of girls were enrolled in primary school, compared to 96.7 per cent of boys.

Kuwait's successes have extended to non-formal education. In 2012, the ratio of literate women to men who were 15 to 24 years old and enrolled in pre-primary, secondary and tertiary education was 99.9 per cent.

With regard to Millennium Development Goal 3 on closing the global gender gap, it should be noted that considerable improvement was made in the indicator on the educational achievement of Kuwaiti women. Kuwait rose to 57th out of

136 countries in 2013 after being ranked 60th of 135 countries in 2012. In 2013, some 46.7 per cent of Kuwaiti women were employed. With regard to equal pay for equal work (economic participation and opportunities), a subindicator of the indicator on closing the gender gap, Kuwait rose to 65th out of 136 countries in 2013 after being ranked 71st of 135 countries in 2012.

In 2009, Kuwaiti women achieved an unprecedented victory when four women became members of the Kuwaiti legislature. Female legislators now hold eight per cent of the seats in the National Assembly. It should be noted that those women achieved their victories strictly through the ballot box and did not benefit from a quota system. In 2005, Kuwaiti women assumed ministerial positions for the first time in history, a qualitative leap in that regard. However, the extent to which women participate in the legislature and occupy senior management positions, whether in business, the diplomatic service or the judiciary, is limited. This has been a significant obstacle to the achievement of goal 3.

Kuwait made has made notable progress with regard to Millennium Development Goal 4, reducing the under-five mortality rate by about half (47.1 per cent) between 1990 and 2012. The child mortality rate dropped from 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012. Kuwait also made great strides towards reducing the infant mortality rate, with the number of deaths per 1,000 live births going from 14.8 in 1990 to 7.7 in 2012, a 48 per cent decline. Also, in 2012, some 97.4 per cent of one-year-old children had been immunized against measles at least once.

With regard to Millennium Development Goal 5, Kuwait has significantly reduced the maternal mortality ratio, from 11 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 1.7 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Kuwait rose to 99.89 per cent in 2012. The proportion of married women of childbearing age using contraception grew from 39.2 per cent in 1990 to 56.7 per cent in 2012, an average annual increase of 2.1 per cent and an overall 44.6 per cent increase. The antenatal care coverage indicator reached 100 per cent in 2007.

With regard to Millennium Development Goal 6, HIV/AIDS screenings are compulsory for persons wishing to marry, pursuant to Act No. 31 (2008). This requirement has been strictly enforced since 2009. From 2009 to 2013, some 18 cases of HIV/AIDS were detected through pre-marital medical screenings, accounting for 0.016 per cent of those screenings. Eight cases were detected in 2013, amounting to 0.029 per cent of pre-marital medical screenings, 0.007 per cent of 15- to 24-year-olds and 0.022 per cent of those aged 25 years and above. Effectively, the transmission rate of HIV/AIDS is zero.

Kuwait has made tangible progress in combating tuberculosis; cases per 100,000 persons dropped by 28.1 per cent between 2010 and 2012, and deaths per 100,000 persons dropped by 14.5 per cent in the same period. In 2011, the proportion of cases of tuberculosis detected and treated fell by 93 per cent.

With regard to Millennium Development Goal 7, Kuwait reduced consumption of ozone-depleting substances by 27.1 per cent between 1993 and 2012. By 2010, it had also managed to eliminate completely CFC emissions, which had stood at 546 tons in 1993. In 2011-2012, Kuwait continued not to consume chlorofluorocarbons. However, carbon dioxide levels remain a major challenge for

Kuwait; such emissions, in tons per capita, rose by 48 per cent between 1990 and 2010.

With regard to Millennium Development Goal 8, Kuwaiti official development assistance stood at 1.32 per cent of GNI in 2011-2012. This level exceeds the 0.7 per cent threshold established in goal 8 by 188.6 per cent. It is also three times greater than the 0.31 per cent given by developed countries.

Lending by Kuwait to other countries rose from $14.2 billion in 2009 to $16.8 billion in 2013. Between 2009 and 2013, the Kuwait Fund awarded $28.9 billion in loans to the transport and communications sectors, $20.2 billion to the energy sector, $9.3 billion to the agriculture and irrigation sectors, $7.5 billion to the water and sanitation sector and $5.8 billion to the manufacturing sector. Loans to social services and development banks accounted for $2.8 and $2.3 billion, respectively.

In addition to loans, Kuwait, acting through the Kuwait Fund, provided 163 grants and technical assistance valued at $306.5 million in 2008-2009. This number increased to 194 grants valued at $331.2 million in 2012-2013.

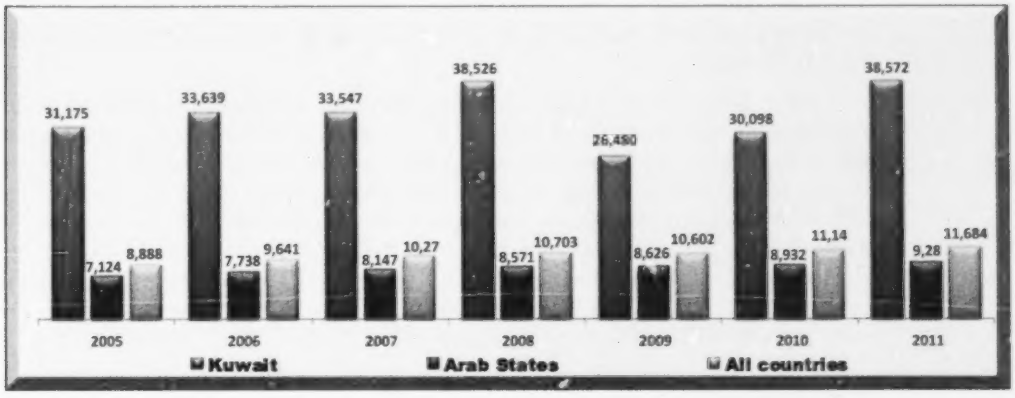
Kuwait has made great progress in the use of modern communications technology. Landline subscriptions dropped from 24.1 per 100 inhabitants in 2000 to 13.2 per 100 inhabitants in 2013, while the rate for cellular telephone services in 2013 was approximately 161.7 per 100 inhabitants, as opposed to 24.5 per 100 inhabitants in 2000. The number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants increased from 6.7 in 2000 to 82 in 2013.

Millennium Development Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress made

As a high-income developing country, Kuwait is not faced with cases of extreme poverty or hunger. As illustrated in the chart below, average per capita GNI for the period 2005 to 2011 is approximately three times the global average and four times the average for Arab countries.[1]

Average per capita GNI (2005-2011)



The proportion of the population earning less than $1.25 PPP per day in the period from 1990 to 2011 was less than 1 per cent, ranging from 0.30 in 1990 to 0.33 in 2011. Effectively, this means that no person in Kuwait earns less than $1.25 a day.[2]

Furthermore, the average per capita share of daily consumption in Kuwait exceeds the rate established by the World Bank, which ranges from $1.25 to $2 PPP per day. In 2004, daily household consumption stood at $24 (6.8 Kuwaiti dinars); it gradually rose to $29 by 2008. However, following the global financial crisis, it dropped to $26 in 2009 and then rapidly climbed back to $27 in 2011 (7.7 Kuwaiti dinars).[3] From 1995 to 2000, the rate of growth of GDP per person employed (PPP at fixed 1990 prices in United States dollars) decreased by 4.2 per cent, as a result of the negative effects of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait. By contrast, that rate increased 21.9 per cent in the period 2000 to 2005. However, from 2005 to 2010, the growth rate decreased to 2.8 per cent owing to the repercussions of the global financial crisis that began in 2008. With economic recovery under way by 2011, the

[1] World Bank, World DataBank: World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance (2012); Central Statistical Bureau, initial and revised estimates of national accounts (various volumes), using a conversion rate of 0.285 to the United States dollar.

[2] The Millennium Development Goals report for 2013, data on Kuwait from the United Nations MDG indicator series, July 2013.

[3] World Bank, World DataBank: World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance; Supreme Council for Planning and Development: basic characteristics of the population and the labour force (2006-2013).

growth rate of GDP per person employed rose to 5.9 per cent and later fell to 4.2 per cent in 2012.

Since 1995, the employment rate in Kuwait has been higher than the global rate and the rate in the Arab region. In 2012, some 67.1 per cent of the population who were aged 15 years or older were employed full time. By contrast, the global rate was 59.9 per cent and the rate in the Arab region was 44.6 per cent. For that same year, the proportion of men able to work was 81.5 per cent, while 42.9 per cent of Kuwaiti women were able to work. Only 31.7 per cent of young persons aged 15 to 24 years were employed, owing to the desire of Kuwaiti youth to complete their higher education instead of joining the work force at an early age.[4]

The proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment dropped from 4.45 per cent in 2010[5] to 4.09 per cent in 2011 and remains limited.

Since 1990, very few cases of persons suffering from hunger as a result of the Iraqi invasion have been identified. Given the absence in Kuwait of several factors that increase the risk of hunger, such as a large rural population or cases of extreme poverty, the proportion of underweight children has not exceeded 1.7 per cent.[6] That proportion does not threaten development in Kuwait. This also holds true for the proportion of the population who are below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption; this proportion stood at 40.2 per cent in 1992. After the brutal Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, this problem was dealt with fully. Between 2001 and 2012, the entire population was able to meet its dietary energy consumption requirements.[7]

National policies

Kuwait's national development plans have included economic and social development policies aimed at protecting and sustaining the welfare of the population. Kuwait has also allocated a large portion of its annual budget to supporting social protection programmes, providing the population with a social safety net. This includes Government subsidies for unemployment and marriage benefits and the provision of assistance to such vulnerable groups as divorced women and widows. A total of approximately 212,734,088 Kuwaiti dinars were paid out to 50,371 Kuwaiti recipients of social assistance.

The Kuwaiti Government, acting through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, has launched an initiative to develop the concept of social assistance and economic integration. The aim is transform citizens who are able to work from recipients of social assistance to productive individuals, with a view to making them materially independent and able to dispense with assistance. The 2010/2011-2013/2014 development plan includes provisions for the training and qualification of 30 to 50 such individuals. The number of trainees who were receiving social assistance and capable of working rose from 1,120 in 2010 to 1,700 in 2014, a 52 per cent increase. The number of persons receiving aid and who became

[4] World Bank, World DataBank: World Development Indicators and Global Development Finance (2012).

[5] The Millennium Development Goals report for 2012, data on Kuwait from the United Nations MDG indicator series (2012).

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

productive individuals grew from 3,325 to 6,000, an 80.4 per cent increase. During that same period, the number of women who stopped receiving financial assistance and became productive individuals rose from 35 to 95, a 171.4 per cent increase.

The Government also subsidizes communications, electricity, water, fuel and basic food commodity prices. The Government spent a total of 5,833,500,000 Kuwaiti dinars on subsidies, accounting for 30 per cent of total State expenditures.

In order to reduce financial pressures resulting from the rise in food prices brought on by the global financial crisis of 2008, the Council of Ministers, in 2011, authorized a one-time Amiri grant in the amount of 1,000 Kuwaiti dinars to each citizen. The decree also authorized the disbursement of free food aid to each citizen for a period of one year through the use of a ration card, in order to ensure that no Kuwaiti goes hungry.

Challenges and lessons learned

The Kuwaiti Government's substantial dependence on oil for GDP and the resulting dominance of the oil sector over economic activity are major challenges for the Kuwaiti Government, especially given the declining relative importance of the non-oil sector's share of GDP. In order to reduce the oil sector's dominance of the national economy, and thereby minimizing the impact of fluctuating oil prices on continued, steady growth, the Kuwaiti Government adopted a medium-term development plan for the period 2010/2011 to 2013/2014. This plan includes policies and programmes aimed at diversifying productivity outside the oil industry. It also includes an approach to economic reform that is primarily based on private-public partnership and stimulating the growth of the private sector, so that it can play a greater role in economic and social development. The aim is to achieve 8.8 per cent real annual growth in the private sector, as compared with 2.7 per cent in the public sector. By the final year of the plan, investment in the private sector should account for 54 per cent of total investment, as compared with a mere 26 per cent in the first year.

Own-account and contributing family workers in total employment constitute a limited proportion of the total labour force. In order to increase that proportion, the Kuwaiti Government enacted several laws that support small enterprises, because such enterprises play an important role in the national economy and provide work opportunities. One such law, the 2013 draft law on a national fund to support and develop small and medium enterprises, aims to foster such enterprises and thereby develop the national economy and diversify sources of national income. The State has allocated over five million square metres of land to the national fund. It will also provide facilities and infrastructure on that land, which it will use to establish enterprises. The fund will provide financing for small and medium enterprises, up to a maximum of 80 per cent of the capital requirements of each project. The State will also provide enterprise owners with training support through its support institutions and other entities that specialize in training and development.

Millennium Development Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress made

Kuwait has achieved the second goal by a considerable margin. In 2012, some 97 per cent of Kuwaiti children were enrolled in primary school, with the enrolment rate for girls at 97.2 per cent and 96.7 per cent for boys.[8] In that same year, 98.3 per cent of Kuwaiti children completed the primary stage of education[9] and only 1.7 per cent failed to do so. The proportion of children who do not complete primary school has been declining since 2005; if that trend continues, it is expected that universal primary education will be achieved by 2015.

In 2012, the ratio of literate women to men who were 15 to 24 years old and enrolled in pre-primary, secondary and tertiary education was 99.9 per cent.[10]

In addition to the outstanding education enrolment rates, the quality of education in Kuwait is also excellent. In 2012, the student-to-teacher ratio in primary school reached 6 to 1, compared to the global ratio of 24 to 1 and the 21 to 1 ratio for Arab countries for that same year.[11]

National policies

Kuwait has devoted great attention to education, especially formal education, which began a century ago and is compulsory for all Kuwaiti children, boys and girls, from the primary level to the end of the intermediate level. In addition, all levels of education, from kindergarten to university, have been free of charge since 1965. The Kuwaiti Government is eager to provide an ideal educational environment, one that fosters increased knowledge and academic achievement through the use outstanding educational methods and well-designed classes, in order to enrich students academically and practically.

Challenges and lessons learned

Kuwait's success in achieving universal primary education has not diminished its efforts to maintain enrolment rates and expand access to education at its various stages. Kuwait has placed further achievement in that regard atop its list of priorities and future plans, including:

- Improving the quality of education;
- Improving the quality and efficiency of the educational system;
- Developing national curriculums in line with international standards;
- Strengthening information-technology based education in order to prepare students to cope with the demands of the modern age and the labour market of the future;
- Training national educators and improving their effectiveness.

[8] Central Statistical Bureau, 2000-2012 series.

[9] Ministry of Education: *Statistical Abstract of Education*, 2000-2012 series.

[10] Secretariat, Supreme Council for Planning and Development, Human Development Department: basic characteristics of the population and the labour force (various volumes).

[11] *2012 Education for All Global Monitoring Report: Youth and skills: Putting education to work*, UNESCO (2012).

Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress made

Kuwait's support for women's and girls' education has been and remains outstanding. Significant progress had been made in the indicator on educational achievement by Kuwaiti women, according to the global indicator on closing the gender gap. Kuwait rose from 60th place among 135 countries in 2012 to 57th place among 136 countries in 2013.

If education is considered one of the primary indicators in measuring a society's level of development, labour is another indicator that is intimately linked to development. Progress in education means greater job opportunities for all, men and women alike. In 2013, some 46.7 per cent[12] of Kuwaiti women between the ages of 15 and 64 were employed. Some 71 per cent of 189,471 working women were employed in social and community services, education and health. According to the subindicator on equal pay for equal work (economic participation and opportunities), which is a component of the indicator on closing the gender gap, Kuwait rose from 71st place out of 135 countries in 2012 to 65th place out of 136 countries in 2013.

Kuwaiti women are increasingly occupying senior positions. In 2012, some 28 women held the position of assistant deputy minister; that number rose to 33 in 2013. In 2013, there were 2,987 women in senior legislative posts or acting as high-level officials or executives, up from 285 in 1993 and 311 in 1997. Some 46,672 women were practicing specialists, as compared to some 25,679 men holding similar positions.[13]

The aspirations of Kuwaiti women have not stopped there. Women have been strong competitors in various areas and have managed to break into professions previously restricted to men, such as diplomacy and law. Six women were appointed to diplomatic positions in 2013, up from two in 2005. In the legal profession, 22 women graduates of the College of Law were appointed to work for the Public Prosecutor, the Prosecutor for Juveniles and the Personal Status Prosecutor.

In 2009, Kuwaiti women achieved an unprecedented victory when four women became members of the Kuwaiti legislature. Female legislators now hold eight per cent of the seats in the National Assembly. It should be noted that those women achieved their victories strictly through the ballot box and did not benefit from a quota system. In 2005, Kuwaiti women assumed ministerial positions for the first time in history, a qualitative leap in that regard. Women have assumed key roles in successive Governments. Since then, women have held 13 ministerial positions. Kuwaiti women have also run for local office; in 2009, the number of women holding seats in local government increased to three, which is equivalent to 18.8 per cent of available seats. In 2005, there were only two women in local government.

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[12] Secretariat, Supreme Council for Planning and Development: basic characteristics of the population and the labour force on 30 June 2013 (Public Authority for Civil Information), Kuwait (February 2014).

[13] Public Authority for Civil Information, Kuwait (30 June 2013).

National policies

Kuwaiti women are equal to men in professional rights and responsibilities and in the right to hold public positions. The Kuwaiti Constitution and the Labour Act currently in force guarantee several rights to women, including the right to work and to hold public positions. According to article 26 of the Constitution, it is the right of every citizen, male and female, without distinction or discrimination, to hold public office.

In line with its Constitution, Kuwait is committed to educating women and girls on a non-discriminatory basis. It is also committed to appointing educated women to leadership roles in Government, universities and the public sector. It also assists girls and women in obtaining training that provides them with the skills and knowledge they need to increase their job opportunities, especially at the high and middle administrative levels. In addition, the Government provides incentives to encourage women to remain in the labour market over the long-term and grants them opportunities to ensure that their professional progress goes beyond entry-level, thereby facilitating their professional empowerment.

The medium-term development plan includes a series of policies designed to promote greater societal empowerment of Kuwaiti women, including by supporting their political rights, strengthening their role in decision-making institutions and expanding the scope of their participation in society. Following the enactment of a law in 2005 that establishes equality between men and women, Kuwaiti women have become effective participants in political life and enjoy full rights, including suffrage and the right to stand for office on an equal footing with men.

In addition to the foregoing, Kuwait honours the international agreements it has entered into and endeavours to put them into effect, including the recommendations made in the universal periodic review and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as part of its renewed commitment to increase opportunities to empower girls and women in economic and political life and to achieve full gender equality.

Challenges and lessons learned

Despite the Kuwaiti Government's efforts to achieve balanced gender representation in the political and public life, and despite the fact that gender inequality in primary and secondary education has been eliminated, women's participation in political life and in decision-making institutions remains limited. Kuwait therefore continues in its efforts to open the way for greater political participation by women and to employ women's expertise in shaping the future of their society, in cooperation with all stakeholders, in particular civil society organizations and the various print, radio and visual media outlets. Legislation is in place to uphold women's fundamental rights, freedoms and equality.

The Kuwaiti Government will strive to develop an institutional mechanism that will mainstream gender into development planning by establishing a specialized unit for issues relating to women's empowerment and studies on gender. The Government will also cooperate more closely with women's civil society organizations to develop an agenda of priority issues relating to women for submission to the legislature.

Millennium Development Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress made

Kuwait made notable progress in reducing the under-five mortality rate, which fell by about half (47.1 per cent) between 1990 and 2012. That rate dropped from 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012, an average annual decline of approximately 2.2 per cent.[14]

Infant mortality rates fell from 14.8 per thousand live births in 1990 to 7.7 per thousand in 2012, a 48 per cent decline over that period. The Millennium Development Goals indicator series shows that, thanks to facilities providing high-quality child health-care services, the proportion of Kuwaiti children vaccinated against measles increased from only 66 per cent in 1990 to 97.4 per cent in 2012, an increase of 47.6 per cent or approximately 2.2 per cent per annum during that period.[15]

National policies

The Ministry of Health of Kuwait has adopted a series of policies and developed a number of programmes to provide comprehensive, high-quality health-care services, including, in particular, maternal and child health-care services, at no charge to all citizens. With a view to reducing mortality the under-five mortality rate, the Ministry constantly enhances its integrated child vaccination programmes and updates them regularly to ensure that they remain in line with international standards. The Ministry also conducts an ongoing public awareness-raising campaign to reduce the prevalence of communicable diseases, including serious bacteriological and viral infections, and is seeking to improve early detection rates for various cancers, particularly leukaemia and brain tumours, by ensuring that children receive regular check-ups at easily accessible child health-care clinics and general health facilities. The Ministry also offers state-of-the-art diagnostic services and treatment for childhood cancers and draws on the experience of specialized global institutes in that regard. The Kuwaiti Government funds research on childhood diseases that are widespread in the country and the reasons for their prevalence. It also takes preventive measures to reduce their prevalence.

To reduce child and infant mortality rates, the Ministry of Health is striving to promulgate rapidly and enforce a neonatal screening law. Such a law will establish guidelines for the early diagnosis of numerous diseases, including metabolic disorders, which can lead to serious complications if they are not detected at an early stage. The Ministry also provides intensive courses and ongoing training programmes for medical personnel to enhance their skills and thus reduce the incidence of fatal medical errors, particularly with regard to surgical procedures carried out early in pregnancy to treat congenital abnormalities of the foetus.

Health-care officials are also paying particular attention to raising public awareness of health issues and promoting programmes to combat measles, with a view to eradicating the measles virus. They immediately report cases of measles diagnosed in the public and private sectors, carry out routine immunizations against the disease and give booster shots.

[14] Kuwait Ministry of Health data (2012).

[15] Data on Kuwait from the 2012 United Nations Millennium Development Goals indicator series, Ministry of Health (2013).

Challenges and lessons learned

No significant challenges remain with regard to achieving goal 4. All Kuwaiti women and children enjoy access to health-care facilities and outstanding health-care services, the availability of which can effectively save children's lives. Further efforts and additional investments will be needed, however, to reduce rates below the low levels reached thus far, and such a reduction is contingent, primarily, on future advances in medical science. Kuwaiti Government officials will continue to pay particular attention to that issue.

Millennium Development Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Progress made

Thanks to efforts to enhance Kuwaiti women's education, the availability of an advanced health-care environment and easy access to low-cost health-care services and facilities, maternal mortality rates in Kuwait gradually fell from 11 to only 1.7 deaths per 100 thousand live births between 1990 and 2012.[16]

Facilitating access by expectant mothers in Kuwait to advanced health-care services has resulted in a higher proportion of births being attended by skilled health personnel. In 2012, that figure reached 99.89 per cent. Between 1990 and 2012, the proportion of married women of child-bearing age (15 to 49 years old) using contraceptives rose from 39.2 to 56.7 per cent, an increase of 44.6 per cent that equates to an average annual increase of 2.1 per cent. This outstanding rate of contraceptive use is comparable to rates recorded in numerous developing and advanced countries, including Japan (55.4 per cent) and Malaysia (56.7 per cent).[17]

The proportion of pregnant women in Kuwait making at least one visit for antenatal health-care services rose from 95 to 100 per cent between 1996 and 2007. The rate of unfulfilled requests for family planning in the country has dropped since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals, falling from 21.5 per cent in 2000 to 16.9 per cent in 2012, a decrease of 21.4 per cent that equates to an annual reduction of 1.8 per cent.[18]

National policies

As stated earlier, Kuwait is committed to providing all its citizens with high-quality health care, including primary health-care services, free of charge. The 2010/2011-2013/2014 medium-term development plan includes a programme to upgrade primary health-care services in accordance with international standards and increase the capacity of health-care facilities to treat more patients. In order to ensure better delivery of health-care services, the plan also includes measures to facilitate further private sector involvement, foster greater competition in health-care services and encourage partnerships with international health authorities.

[16] Kuwait Ministry of Health (2012); *Trends in maternal mortality 1990 to 2010: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank estimates* (2012).

[17] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Fertility and Family Section (2012).

[18] See http://unstats.un.org/UNSD/databases.htm.

Challenges and lessons learned

Receiving medical care during pregnancy and following childbirth is critically important if maternal mortality rates are to be maintained at low levels. The Kuwaiti Government is committed to sustaining efforts to raise awareness among women regarding general health, nutrition and reproductive health, in collaboration with healthcare statisticians. The Kuwait Ministry of Health is therefore planning to expand the coverage areas of reproductive health, primary health-care and family planning clinics in the governorates, so that as many women as possible receive advise and are monitored during pregnancy. The Ministry also holds periodic awareness-raising events to promote healthy nutrition for women, especially during pregnancy.

The Government is also striving to address the lack of health-care data, particularly on maternal and child health. Accordingly, the National Development Plan includes a programme to make better use of such data. The aim of this programme is to create unified electronic record system for 107 primary health-care centres, 6 general hospitals and 32 specialist hospitals. Such a system will allow access to health-care data for specific groups.

Millennium Development Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress made

HIV/AIDS infections are diagnosed in Kuwait when the blood of donors and those intending to marry or take up employment is screened. Applicants for residence in Kuwait are tested at migrant worker testing centres in their home countries and then following their arrival in Kuwait at Ministry of Health migrant worker testing centres. Furthermore, youth applying to study at university and students on foreign study scholarships are tested, in accordance with Act No. 62 (1992).

Since August 2009, all persons intending to marry must undergo obligatory HIV/AIDS testing, in accordance with Act No. 31 (2008). A number of medical centres have been established to test and counsel persons intending to marry; precautionary measures are taken with those who test positive and the individuals with whom they have come into contact.

Between 2009 and 2013, some 18 HIV/AIDS cases were diagnosed as a result of premarital medical screening; this number amounts to 0.016 per cent of those screened. Eight of those cases, or 0.029 per cent of persons undergoing premarital screening (0.007 per cent of those aged between 15 and 24 and 0.022 per cent of those aged 25 and over), were diagnosed in 2013. Medical screening therefore indicates that HIV/AIDS infection rates within those age groups are close to zero.

Kuwait has made tangible progress in its efforts to combat tuberculosis. Between 2010 and 2012, the infection rate per 100,000 persons declined by 28.1 per cent. Deaths per 100,000 persons fell by 14.5 per cent during that period and, in 2011, some 93 per cent of diagnosed tuberculosis cases were successfully treated.

National policies

The Government of Kuwait has adopted a national strategy to combat HIV/AIDS that provides for voluntary and confidential HIV/AIDS testing, to encourage at-risk individuals to be tested. If necessary, those individuals received treatment.

The Kuwaiti Government has also drawn up a national plan to raise public awareness of HIV/AIDS, including with regard to transmission of the disease and how to guard against infection. In addition to employing traditional publications, booklets, leaflets and posters, the Ministry of Health is utilizing display screens in shopping centres and public spaces, and social media services, including Twitter, to increase knowledge of the disease. In accordance with Ministerial Decree No. 62 (1992), the National AIDS Control Committee has also established a Twitter account (@KNAC2012) to communicate with those stricken with AIDS and their families. This account is operated with due consideration for confidentiality of patient information, the specific nature of Kuwaiti society and the ethical standards governing the medical profession.

To combat tuberculosis, the Kuwaiti Government provides comprehensive health-care coverage for all citizens and migrant workers. To that end, it uses such methods as X-ray screening, active surveillance, case detection and screening programmes and child vaccination campaigns, and provides treatment and medicines free of charge. The Government also takes the necessary preventive measures following detection of any contagious disease; it seeks to identify the source of that disease, screens individuals who have been exposed to ascertain whether they have been infected, provides preventive treatment to those who require it and implements supervised short-term treatment regimens. Those steps have successfully prevented the spread of tuberculosis. The Government conducts public awareness-raising campaigns using audio-visual and print media, in addition to modern means of communication such as social media websites.

Challenges and lessons learned

Low diagnosis rates of new HIV/AIDS cases, whether among individuals intending to marry or other groups, mean that the disease is not a significant problem in Kuwait, which has not encountered significant difficulties in its efforts to treat and care for infected individuals. Kuwait ensures that all citizens diagnosed with HIV/AIDS or tuberculosis receive support, care and treatment free of charge, in accordance with the most recent World Health Organization protocols. They are also entitled to take early retirement on medical grounds. In 2011, approximately 93 per cent of persons diagnosed with tuberculosis were cured of the disease.

Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress made

Between 1993 and 2012, Kuwait reduced the consumption of ozone-depleting substances by 27.1 per cent. By 2010, it had also managed to eliminate completely CFC emissions, which had stood at 546 tons in 1993. Thanks to the Government's efforts, no such emissions were detected in 2011 and 2012.

Although consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in Kuwait increased by approximately 13 per cent between 2009 and 2010, the rate of increase slowed to 6 per cent between 2011 and 2012. This demonstrates that Kuwait is equally committed to reducing both HCFC and CFC emissions.[19] Carbon dioxide levels remain a major challenge for Kuwait; such emissions, in tons per capita, rose by 48 per cent between 1990 and 2010.

Between 1990 and 2012, the areas designated as terrestrial and marine nature reserves grew to 21.7 per cent of the total land area of Kuwait.[20] The country now protects 15 per cent of its land and 2.89 per cent of its coast and territorial waters.[21] A total of 374 plant, 28 mammalian and 40 reptilian species have been recorded in Kuwait and, because Kuwait is situated on a major bird migration route, more than 350 species of bird have also been recorded.[22]

All Kuwaiti citizens enjoy access to safe and healthy drinking water. All domestic water is produced through desalination processes that meet international quality standards for drinking water. Kuwait's average annual water consumption per capita is among the highest in the world and average daily fresh water consumption, expressed in million imperial gallons, increased by 3 per cent between 2010 and 2011. Although it rose further between 2011 and 2012, the rate of increase declined to 1.2 per cent.[23]

Energy consumption in Kuwait, expressed in kilogram oil equivalent per capita, rose from 9,135 in 1995 to 11,402 in 2009, an increase of 44.6 per cent.[24] Fuel costs associated with water production and energy generation also increased. According to a report by the Ministry of Electricity and Water, Kuwait spent 2,423,012,351 Kuwaiti dinars on electricity generation and water desalination in 2012. That sum is 128 per cent more than was spent in 2006 and constitutes a significant burden on the State budget.

National policies

Kuwait's commitment to environmental sustainability is of particular importance in the light of its dependence on oil production and its harsh climate. The Government of Kuwait therefore endeavours to comply with international environmental conventions and agreements, including the following:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (2002)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994)
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (2005)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1995)
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1993)

[19] *HFCs: A Critical Link in Protecting Climate and the Ozone Layer*, United Nations Environment Programme (2011).

[20] Kuwait Public Authority of Environment (December 2013).

[21] Convention on Biological Diversity (2012) at http://www.cdb.int.

[22] National report of Kuwait on sustainable development, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (June 2012).

[23] *Statistical Yearbook of Water* (2013).

[24] Data on Kuwait from the 2012 United Nations Millennium Development Goals indicator series.

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (2002)
- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1992)
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1986)
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2006)
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1987)

To protect the country's diverse ecosystems, ensure the sustainability of its natural resources, and reduce pollutants to levels that are not harmful to health and the environment, Kuwait promulgated a comprehensive environmental act which sets forth national environmental protection regulations. Under that law, all entities engaged in economic activity are required to conduct environmental impact studies. The law also grants enforcement powers to environmental inspectors.

The 2010/2011-2013/2014 medium-term development plan includes a number of projects to protect the environment and promote environmental sustainability. These include a project to complete a marine surveillance system that will be used to monitor environmental change, a project to enhance the performance of floating monitoring stations and increase their number, a project to enhance environmental oversight, a project to develop the legislative framework for integrated environmental management and a project to carry out a comprehensive environmental survey and rehabilitate certain land areas.

Furthermore, to safeguard biodiversity and ensure that rare plant and animal species are fully protected, Kuwait is creating a series of terrestrial and marine nature reserves, which are expected to be fully established by March 2016.

Kuwait's efforts to preserve marine environments should also be highlighted. In 1978, Kuwait concluded a regional convention to enhance cooperation in marine environmental protection and pollution control. Together with neighbouring States, including Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait drew up a plan of action to protect and develop marine environments. This led to the establishment of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME), the members of which undertake to coordinate marine protection activities and develop integrated approaches to marine environmental oversight.

As part of its broad, long-term vision, Kuwait is developing a regulatory framework for and restructuring its integrated coastal management and marine environmental protection programme, with a view to managing ecological threats to the marine environment.

Challenges and lessons learned

The problem of carbon dioxide emissions per capita and per $1 gross domestic product (PPP) is of the utmost importance to Kuwait, owing to its impact on environmental sustainability. Therefore, in addition to the projects noted in the previous section of this report, Kuwait is developing a comprehensive national environmental plan that includes projects to ensure safe waste disposal and carbon dioxide capture, as a type of clean development mechanism project. In order to address this challenge, the Kuwaiti Government intends to request international

assistance with revising and correcting emissions data. It will also prepare a United Nations Development Programme national plan with a view to carrying out a carbon dioxide capture project. Such projects give oil-producing countries the right to benefit from underground carbon dioxide storage while ensuring that the storage process entails no risk of gas leakage. The Kuwaiti Government will also promote public-private partnership and support the efforts of civil society, as those are essential to preventing environmental pollution and damage and raising environmental awareness among the Kuwaiti population.

High water and energy consumption are another major challenge for the Kuwaiti Government. Although they are not global development benchmarks, water and energy use greatly enhance quality of life in Kuwait. For that reason, water use is a vital element of all environmental and sustainability plans in Kuwait. The Kuwaiti Government focuses specifically on conserving drinking water in order to reduce energy costs and limit environmental damage. The Government has adopted a plan to develop future policies and strategies to establish water distillation plants, in order to meet demand through 2020. There are also plans to increase the output of water purification plants by 355 million imperial gallons and increasing the strategic water reserve by 5,182 million imperial gallons over the period covered by the 2010/2011–2013/2014 development plan, in order to meet the increasing needs of various sectors. Moreover, the water transmission and distribution network is being enhanced, with a view to preventing water loss. In addition to building groundwater purification facilities, future Government plans also call for measures to curb water consumption, including technical specifications regarding the amount of household water used by toilets, and progressive water tariffs based on consumption.

Alongside those efforts, Kuwait adopted policies aimed at increasing electrical energy production in order to meet the growing needs of various sectors. Overall capacity will be increased by 6,360 megawatts in the years covered by the development plan. Kuwait will also carry out maintenance work on existing and future electrical power plants, develop the electrical energy transmission and distribution network and update monitoring and control stations and information systems. The aim is to grow the electricity and water sector by approximately 11 per cent per annum in the years covered by the development plan. In addition to relying on the latest electricity generation and water production technologies, including new and renewable energy alternatives such as solar, wind and nuclear energy, such modern technologies as reverse osmosis will be used to produce freshwater. Under the State's general privatization plan, the private sector will become involved in electricity and water production through the gradual privatization of facilities used in in the production, transmission and storage of water and electrical energy.

Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Progress made

In keeping with its unwavering commitment to supporting international efforts to achieve sustainable development, Kuwait has awarded grants and technical assistance to several countries and regional and international development institutions. Kuwait also provides grants, loans and technical assistance through its

national institutions, acting through the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, to support infrastructure projects in developing countries.

In 2011-2012, Kuwaiti official development assistance stood at 1.32 per cent of GNI. This level exceeds the 0.7 per cent threshold established in the goal on partnership for development by 188.6 per cent. It is also three times greater than the 0.31 per cent given by developed countries. From 2009 to 2013, Kuwait paid in full its annual financial dues to global institutions that assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve economic and social development. Kuwait has contributed $560 million to the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, $48.2 million to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, $6.6 million to the Arab Investment and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation, and $116.8 million to the International Development Association, among others.

Lending by Kuwait to other countries grew from $14.2 billion in 2009 to $16.8 billion in 2013, an increase of 18 per cent. Of the loans made, 55 per cent went to Arab countries, followed by 19.2 per cent to East and South Asian and Pacific countries, 9.8 per cent to West African countries, 7.2 per cent to Central, South and East African countries, 6.2 per cent to Central Asian and European countries, and 2.4 per cent to Latin American and Caribbean countries.

From 2009 to 2013, the Kuwait Fund awarded $28.9 billion in loans to development projects in the transport and communications sectors, followed by $20.2 billion to the energy sector, $9.3 billion to the agriculture and irrigation sector, $7.5 billion to the water and sanitation sector and $5.8 billion to the manufacturing sector. Loans to social services and development banks accounted for $2.8 and $2.3 billion, respectively.

Success story

Korle Lagoon restoration project in Ghana

For decades, the Korle Lagoon in the Ghanaian capital Accra has been used as a wastewater and solid and liquid waste disposal site, owing to the lack of an adequate sanitation and waste collection network. As a result, the lagoon became a large waste receptacle, a development that resulted in the degradation of its ecosystem. Over time, biodegradation caused the lagoon to lose its soluble oxygen, and that led to the disappearance of all marine life.

From June 1995 to May 2000, the Kuwait Fund worked with a group of international organizations that provide financing and technical expertise to implement a project to restore Korle Lagoon's natural environment. This project entailed the following:

- Clearing the lagoon of litter, pollutants and organic matter;
- Selecting and designing appropriate waste disposal sites;
- Reclaiming low-lying neighbouring land and transforming it into a recreational park;
- Building a wastewater collection network and pumping stations;

- Building a water treatment plant and a wastewater pipeline to avoid further contamination of lagoon waters in future;
- Erecting barriers to protect against flooding and preserve the natural mangrove areas necessary for marine life;
- Building a green belt between the central commercial area and recreational areas;
- Developing a practical guide and a plan to maintain the lagoon in future.

The Kuwait Fund awarded two loans to the Ghanaian Government in the amount of $24.6 million to help finance these projects. The Fund was among the largest contributors to these project.

The number of grants awarded by the Kuwait Fund rose from 163 grants amounting to $306.5 million in 2008-2009 to 194 grants amounting to $331.2 million in 2012-2013. From 2009 to 2013, the Kuwait Fund awarded approximately $888.5 million in grants to Arab countries, followed by East and South Asian and Pacific Ocean countries, which received $190.3 million. Regional and international development institutions received $350.3 million in grants in the same period.

From 2009 to 2013, countries in Central, South and East African received $204.3 million in technical assistance, followed by Arab countries, which received $74.4 million. Some $30.3 million in technical assistance was awarded to East and South Asian and Pacific Ocean countries.

The Kuwaiti Government awarded $734 million in grants to several countries and institutions in 2008-2009 through the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development; that amount increased to $3.4 billion in 2012-2013, a 358.2 per cent increase. The number of beneficiaries rose from 23 countries and institutions around the world in 2008-2009 to 41 countries and institutions in 2012-2013.

Success story

Programme to combat guinea worm disease

This international programme aims to combat and eradicate guinea worm disease. The programme was launched in the 1980s. The number of cases stood at 3.5 million in 1986. The number of cases is now under 10,000. The programme is currently carrying out various activities, including distributing drinking water filters, spraying sites where the larvae of the parasitic worm that carries the disease breed, conducting field research and studies, and carrying out awareness-raising campaigns among rural populations and providing them with the necessary guidance on treating water in households and in schools. The Carter Centre is overseeing the programme, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.

The programme covers thousands of villages in various African countries, including Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Uganda, in addition to such Asian countries as India, Pakistan and Yemen. This disease causes major health problems, and these problems have serious social and economic repercussions: agricultural productivity declines, afflicted children and youth are unable to attend school, and women's ability to work and to breastfeed their infant children is compromised.

Financing from the Kuwait Fund for Development, along with funding from a number of other financial institutions, has provided essential support for this programme and is the principal reason for its success.

Kuwait also provided debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative launched by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. As of March 2013, 27 of a group of 49 countries that includes least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States had benefited from the Initiative. That group of 49 countries includes 9 Asian countries, 34 African countries, one country in the Americas and 5 countries in Oceania.

With regard to the use of information and communications technologies, landline subscriptions per 100 inhabitants dropped from 24.1 in 2000 to 13.2 in 2013, as compared with a sharp rise in cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, which grew from 24.5 in 2000 to 161.7 in 2013. The number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants increased from 6.7 in 2000 to 82 in 2013.

National policies

In addition to its continued support for developing and poor countries, Kuwait also supports Gulf Cooperation Council initiatives, especially those relating to energy generation, use and consumption. Over the last four years, Kuwait has hosted several meetings, the most significant of which was the first Arab summit on economic and social development held in January 2009. At that summit, Kuwait proposed the establishment of a fund to support small and medium enterprises in the Arab world and contributed $500 million for that purpose. Kuwait also hosted the first Asia Cooperation Dialogue summit in October 2012. At that summit, Kuwait announced that it would contribute $300 million to establish a development fund.

Challenges and lessons learned

In order to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, Kuwait calls on Arab and regional institutions to increase the amount of technical assistance directed to Arab countries, with a view to enhancing administrative and technical capacities in the Arab world and in the broader region. Kuwait also calls on social funds and development bank programmes to increase funding for small enterprises, given the significant role such enterprises play in reducing unemployment and stimulating the private sector.

Recommendations

- Based on its unique development experience, Kuwait stresses the importance of a flexible post-2015 development agenda that is in line with States' aspirations. It should also be capable of accommodating the national priorities and strategies of various countries. International goals must be reconciled more effectively with national plans and priorities, thereby allowing countries to select goals that are appropriate to their circumstances. Doing so will ensure that those goals enjoy greater national legitimacy and political support;
- Kuwait calls for the creation of indicators that are specific to the country, with a view to establishing a national poverty line that is linked to its development situation. Doing so will ensure a better quality of life for all Kuwaiti citizens;
- Kuwait also believes that the post-2015 development agenda must include new, shared visions of development and development models that promote socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth;
- The post-2015 development agenda must also pay greater attention to quality issues;
- Lastly, Kuwait stresses that it is important for States that are faced with similar problems and have similar priorities to exchange information on successful experiences.

Statistical annex

Millennium Development Goal indicators

Indicator	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
1.1 Proportion of population below $1 PPP per day	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.33	..
1.4 Rate of growth of GDP per person employed	(4.2)	21.9	(2.8)	5.9	4.2
1.5 Employment to population ratio	67.1	..	66.5	66.8	67.1
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	..	2.1 (2005)	4.45	4.09	..
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	..	..	1.7 (2009)	..	..
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	–	–	–	–	–
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	90.0	88.9	96.7	96.8	97.0
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary education	94.8	94.4	96.0	97.7	98.3
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men	99.64	99.92	99.98	99.99	99.99
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.9 (1999)	..	1.08	1.09	1.1

Indicator	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	1.29 (1999)	..	1.31	1.31	1.33
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	1.65 (1999)	..	1.64	1.55	1.53
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	0.0	0.0	8 (1999)	..	6.0
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	11.8	10.0	10.3	..	9.0
4.2 Infant mortality rate	9.1	8.2	8.7	..	7.7
4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles	99	..	98	..	97.4
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	9.6	3.9	5.2	..	1.7
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	99.83	99.89	99.89	..	99.89
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	48.0	52.0	55.6	..	56.7
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	21.5	19.3	17.4	..	16.9
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases					
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	..	..	0.002	0.005	..
6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex	..	..	..	75	..
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	..	..
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	..	..	–	–	..
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	..	..	..	186	..
6.9 Incidence and prevalence associated with tuberculosis	27	23	32	22	23
6.9 Death rates associated with tuberculosis	0.76	0.99	1.1	0.58	0.94
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis rates detected and cured	69	63	87	93	..
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis rates treated under directly observed treatment short course	100	100	100	100	100
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	Not applicable				
7.2 Total carbon dioxide emissions (millions of tons)	28.4	31.6	34.2	..	..
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and per $1 GDP	0.76	0.65	0.75	..	..
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances	595.1	398.1	439.1	397.75	420.15
7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	..	..	..	..	..

Indicator	*2000*	*2005*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	Not applicable				
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	..	2.1	5.7	..	23.5
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	..	..	9	..	..
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	..	..	99	99	99
7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	..	..	100	100	100
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development					
8.1 Ratio of ODA to GNI	1.08 (2000-2004)	0.97 (2005-2009)	0.86 (2010-2011)	1.32 (2011-2012)	1.32 (2011-2012)
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	24.1	22.2	20.7	18.3	14.5
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants	24.5	100.6	160.8	175.1	154.5
8.16 Internet users per 100 inhabitants	6.7	25.9	61.4	74.2	79